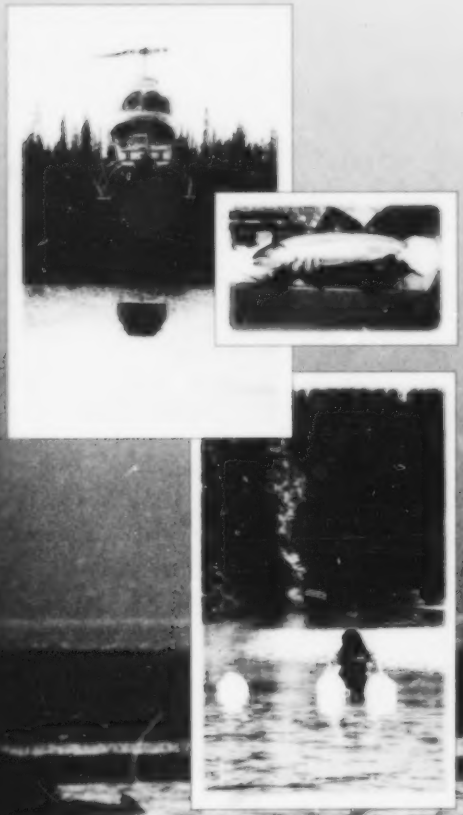
Angler's Guide to Stocked Lakes in the Yukon



Yukon
Environment

YUKON FISH & GAME ASSOCIATION

Angler's Guide to
Stocked Lakes in the Yukon

February, 2003

Additional copies of this publication can be obtained at
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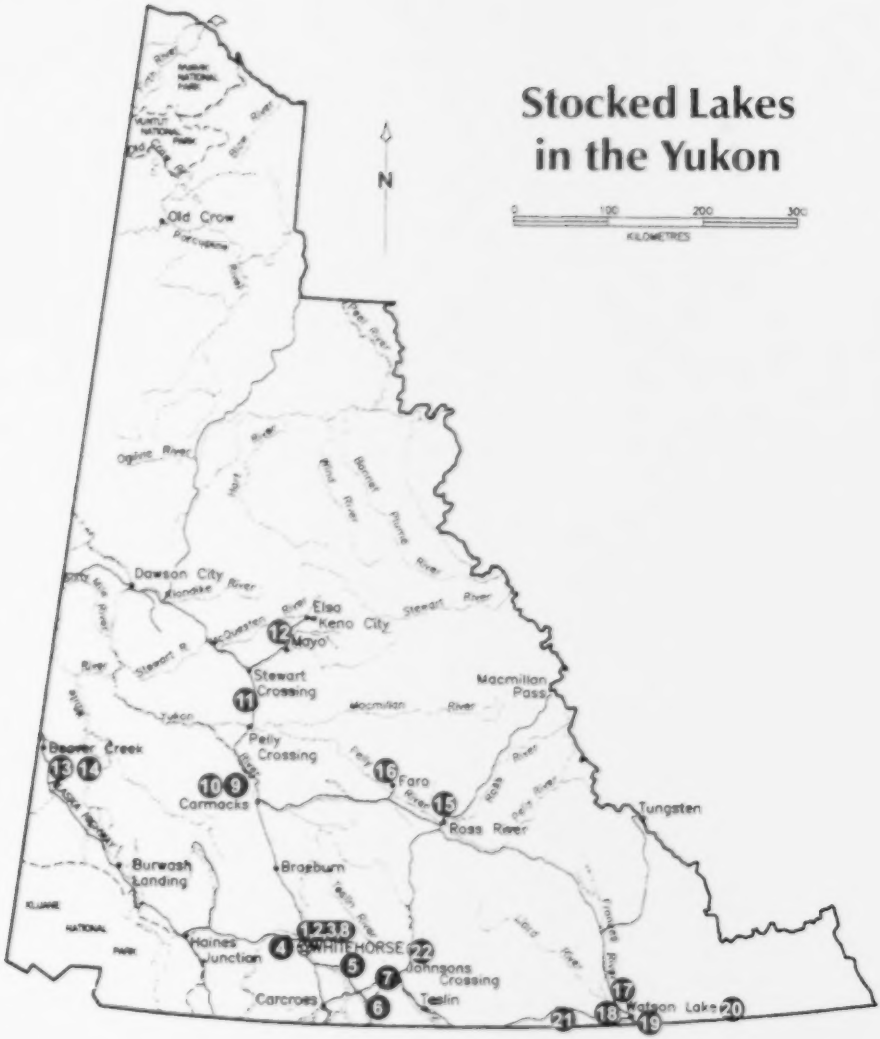

Whitehorse Area

1. Hidden Lakes
2. Chadden Lake
3. Long Lake
4. Scout Lake
5. Judas Lake
6. Marcella Lake
7. Salmo Lake
8. Cantlie Lake

Carmacks Area

9. Gloria Lake I
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Stewart Crossing

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Teslin Area

22. Haircut Lake

Good Fishing - Easy Access

Yukon residents and visitors have been enjoying the benefits of rainbow trout stocking since the Alaska Highway was opened to public travel in the late 1940s.

Today, the Yukon Fisheries Section works closely with the Yukon Fish and Game Association to provide good fishing opportunities within easy access of most communities. Twenty-three lakes are now stocked with rainbow trout, arctic char, kokanee salmon and chinook salmon. Stocked lakes not only provide good fishing, they also take some of the angling pressure off slow-growing native fish such as lake trout.

Families can easily reach most of the lakes listed in this booklet. You can drive to many of them. A few require a short walk on trails no longer than 1 km. Access roads are not maintained through the winter but hard-packed snowmobile trails usually provide easy access for ice fishing.

Fishing regulations

- You need a valid Yukon fishing licence if you want to angle in stocked lakes.
- You do NOT need a salmon tag to fish for stocked chinook salmon in Scout, Marcella and Judas lakes.
- The daily catch limit for stocked rainbow trout and arctic char is five fish of each species (the daily catch limit for wild populations is two fish of each species).
- You must read the Fishing Regulations Summary booklet to learn about other rules that apply.

Protecting the environment

- Please bring out all your garbage. You can pick up free garbage bags at Yukon Environment offices or from the Yukon Fish and Game Association in the Sport Yukon building at 4061 - 4th Avenue in Whitehorse.
- If you want to build a campfire use an existing fire circle and burn dead wood only. Don't cut down live trees. Leave dead trees along the shoreline to provide shelter for fish.
- Make sure your fire is completely out before you leave.

For information on live-release please check page 23

Stocked Fish Species

Rainbow Trout

Rainbow trout have been stocked successfully in the Yukon since the late 1940s. The rainbow is a popular game fish because it has a beautiful appearance, fights aggressively, tastes great and can be caught by fly fishing anglers. It strikes vigorously at artificial lures as well as natural baits.

This trout has a light-coloured body sprinkled with black spots, which line up in radiating rows on the tail. Its name comes from the broad stroke of pinkish colour, which runs down the side of the fish from its head to near its tail. As with most fish, the back is darker than the sides.

The fine tasting flesh ranges from white to bright red in colour, depending on the fish's diet. Rainbow trout eat insects, plankton, crustaceans, fish eggs and small fish. Their habit of taking adult insects on the surface makes dry fly fishing particularly effective.

Rainbows can live as long as 11 years but the normal life span is 4 to 6 years. Rainbows stocked in small pothole lakes seldom reproduce. Reproducing populations spawn in the spring.

Arctic Char

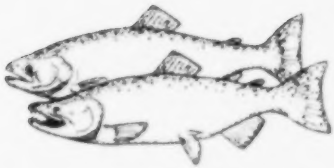
The Yukon stocking program was expanded in 1990 to include arctic char. This fish shares many of the characteristics that have made the rainbow trout so popular.

Small char may jump several times when hooked. They can be caught on streamers and occasionally on dry flies, but a flashy spoon is considered most effective. Ice fishing anglers catch this fish on spoons and pixies with roe bags attached.

The arctic char has a slightly forked tail and a dark body covered with light spots, except for the head. Although its colour can vary tremendously, this fish is normally silvery-green on its sides with large pink, red or cream-coloured spots. The lower fins have white leading edges.

The flesh colour varies from white to red, depending on the fish's diet. Young char feed heavily on fairy shrimp and insect larvae. Adult char feed mainly on small fish and insect larvae found on lake bottoms.

Wild char populations usually spawn in September or October. Arctic char may live as long as 15 years but they grow slowly, especially after they reach 10 years of age.



Chinook Salmon

Chinook salmon stocking began in the 1990's when fry were first introduced into Marcella Lake. In 1998/99 Chinook were stocked in Marcella and Scout Lakes. Anglers are finding it hard to keep these fish off their lines. Great for kids.

Anglers can use light to medium spinning gear and a variety of spinners and spoons. Some anglers have success with wet flies or roe near the bottom of a deep hole.

The chinook salmon is a streamlined silvery fish with black spotting on the back, the dorsal fin and both lobes of the tail. A black pigment runs along the base of the teeth. At spawning time, the body colour turns to dark brown or dull red. The breeding male develops a prominent hooked snout, gaping mouth and enlarged teeth. The female changes little. Although chinook salmon do not actually spawn in small pothole lakes, the males develop spawning colours and features in late summer.

Stocked chinook do not reach the great size that most anglers are familiar with because they do not migrate. Their average length is about 35 cm (14 in.) so get out and try your luck. While in freshwater, chinook feed largely on aquatic insect larvae and terrestrial insects.

Kokanee Salmon

Kokanee are landlocked sockeye salmon. They are identical to the sea-run sockeye except for their size, which is about 20-40 cm (8-16 in.) in length. They follow the same life cycle as their sea-going relatives and usually mature at four years of age.

Kokanee can be caught on reddish, fluorescent-coloured wet flies, reddish wool or lures fished at or near the bottom.

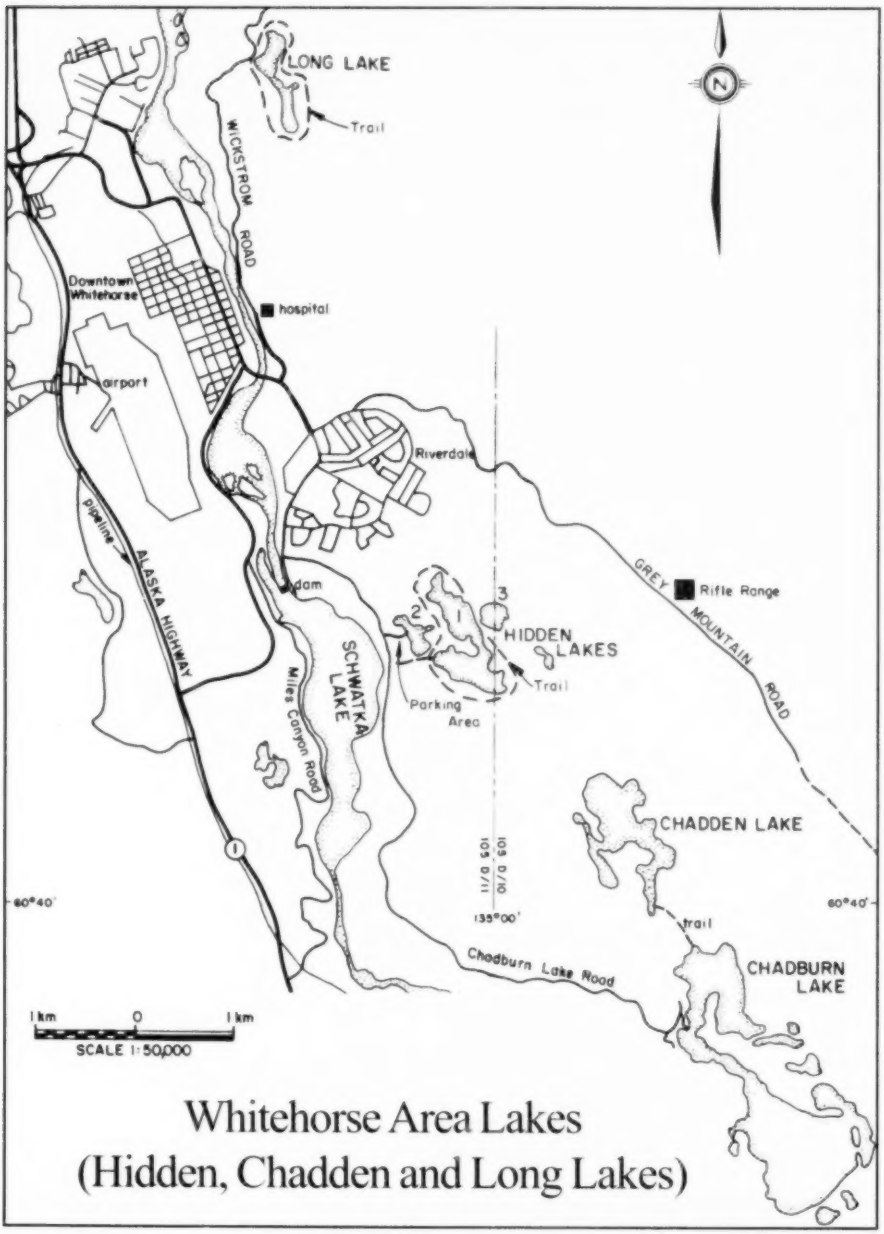
Kokanee are bright silver-bluish in colour and typically trout-like in appearance. At spawning time they take on the appearance and colouration of spawning sea-run sockeye. Males become bright red on the back and sides with dirty white underparts. Their heads turn green while their snouts and the sides of their jaws are grey. Females have a similar appearance, but the body is a darker grey-red colour.

Kokanee spawn during late August to early September and die at or near the site where their life began.

Whitehorse Area

Hidden Lakes 1, 2 and 3

The Hidden Lakes are located on the east side of the Chadburn Lake Road behind the Riverdale subdivision. Chadburn Lake Road starts at Nisutlin Drive just before the Whitehorse Fish Ladder.



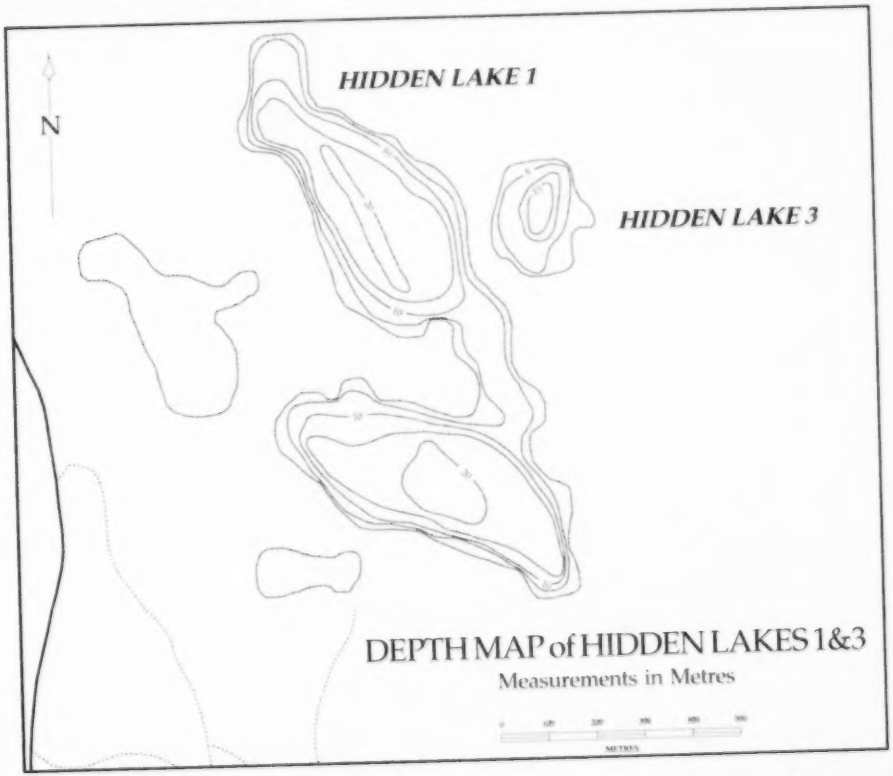
Whitehorse Area Lakes
(Hidden, Chadden and Long Lakes)

A short side road beginning at km 1.7 of the Chadburn Lake Road leads to Hidden Lake 2. The Yukon Fish and Game Association improved this road and parking is now available at the lake. A footpath beginning at the south shore of Hidden Lake 2 leads to Hidden Lake 1 where it joins a path that runs around the lake. The trail provides a complete view of this lake. A narrow rise of land separates Hidden Lakes 1 and 3.

Hidden Lakes 1 and 3 are especially popular with Whitehorse residents during the spring ice fishing period. Anglers are often able to catch Rainbow trout up to 2 kg (4 lb.) in weight.

A canoe or small boat is useful in these lakes because the shorelines are choked with snags and submerged trees.

During the 1970s all three Hidden Lakes were stocked with coho salmon fry. Rainbow trout stocking began in 1982 and Hidden Lakes 1 and 3 have been stocked every two years since then, with the latest stocking occurring in 2002 with both Rainbow trout and Kokanee. Hidden Lake 2 has not been stocked since 1985 when it became apparent that the fish were not surviving through the winter.



Whitehorse Area

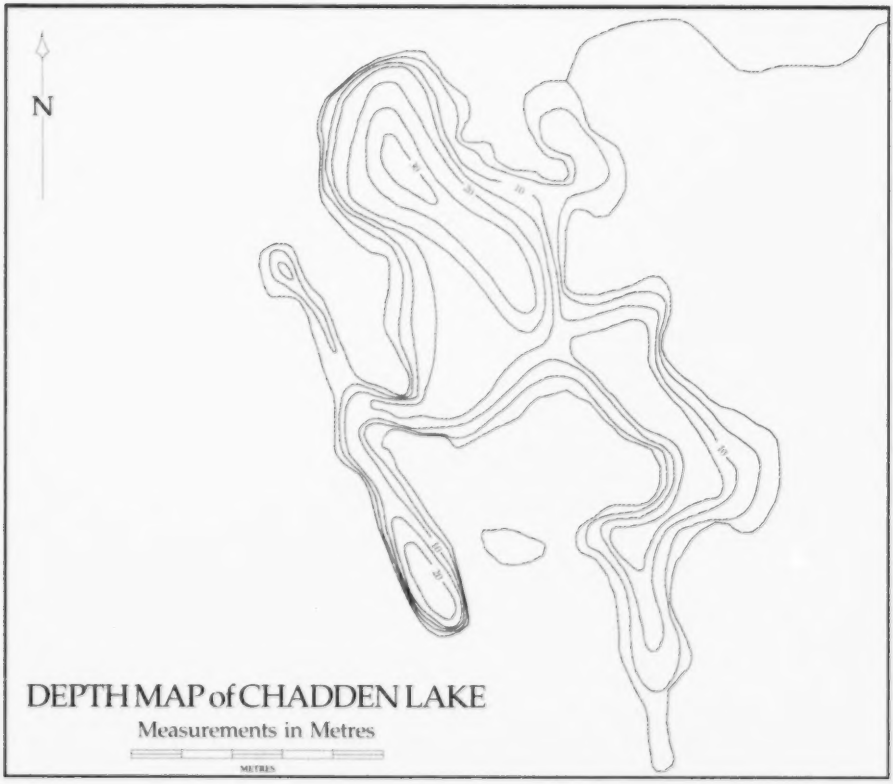
Chadden Lake

Chadden Lake is reached from the Chadburn Lake Road in the Riverdale subdivision. This road begins at Nisutlin Drive just before the Whitehorse Fish Ladder. Drive to Chadburn Lake at the end of the road. A 1 km footpath connects the northwest corner of Chadburn Lake to south end of Chadden Lake. The path can be reached by canoe or by walking along the northwest shore of Chadburn Lake.

You may want to portage a canoe over to Chadden Lake because much of the lake is ringed with partially submerged trees making shore fishing difficult.

Rainbow trout up to 7 kg (15 lb.) in weight have been taken from this lake. It's a popular fishing spot for Whitehorse anglers.

Chadden Lake was first stocked with rainbow trout fry in 1980 and has been stocked every two years since then. The most recent stocking took place in 2001 when 25,000 rainbow trout were released. In the 1998 summer survey five rainbow trout were caught and all averaged around 3 kg (7 lb.).

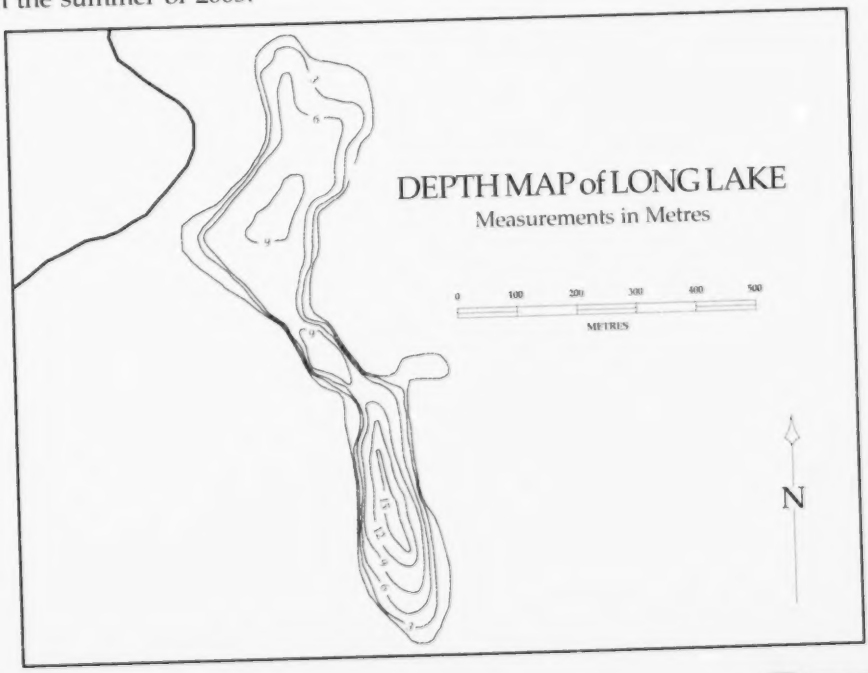


Long Lake

Long Lake is reached from Wickstrom Road, which starts in front of the Whitehorse General Hospital on the east side of the Yukon River. Follow this road for about 4 km until you see Long Lake on the right hand side. There is plenty of parking space and fire-pits are available for cooking your catch. A well-beaten trail around the lake provides plenty of opportunities for shoreline fishing and hiking.

Long Lake was first stocked in the 1960s and rainbow trout averaging 2 kg (4 lb.) were caught. The largest rainbow ever taken from a stocked lake came from here. It weighed in at 8.6 kg (19 lb.). Unfortunately, by the early 1990s the food source had been seriously depleted. Attempts to stock arctic char and chinook salmon were unsuccessful. In 1995 fisheries staff surveyed the lake and found few fish had survived from previous stockings of this lake.

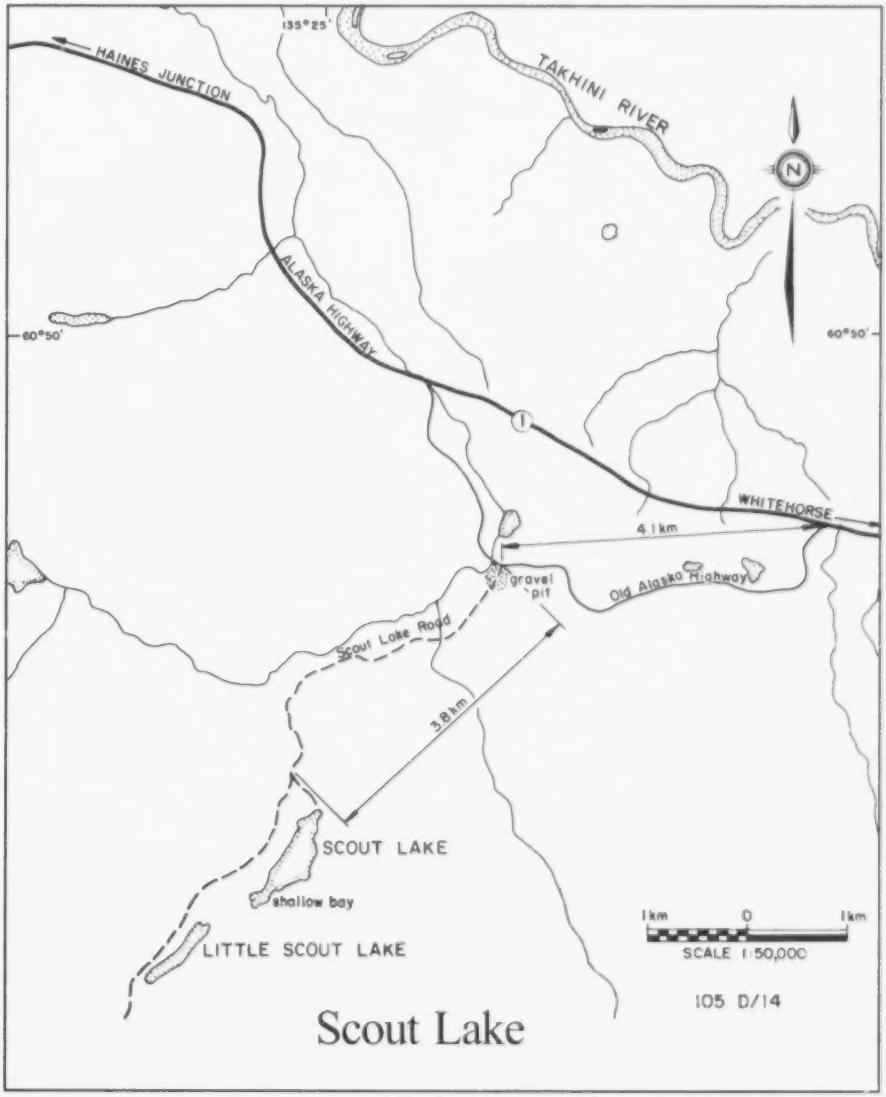
By 1998 the food sources had recovered. Long Lake was stocked with kokanee salmon, giving anglers an opportunity to fish for a species that is otherwise not found in the Whitehorse area. Fisheries staff surveyed Long Lake in March 2000 and found the kokanee had grown to about .5 kg (1 lb.) in weight. These fish are easiest to catch just after ice out. Remember that their life span is only 4 years so get out and try your luck. Chinook salmon were stocked into this lake in 2000 so should be catchable in the summer of 2003.



Whitehorse Area

Scout Lake

Scout Lake is reached from the Alaska Highway west of Whitehorse. Follow the Alaska Highway to the Klondike Highway junction. Continue along the Alaska Highway for another 6.7 km where you will turn left (south) onto the old Alaska Highway. Turn at the gravel pit and follow the unmaintained road for 3.8 km, then take the left-hand fork in the road.

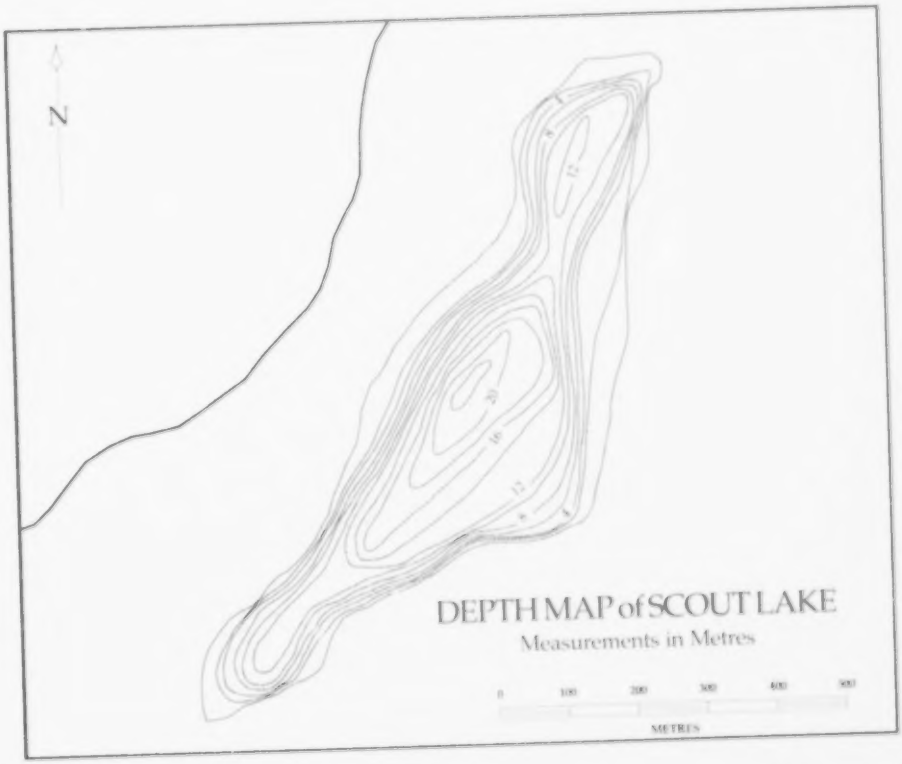


It leads 200 metres to a small parking area above the lake. A canoe can easily be dragged down to the lake. The shoreline is clear of trees making it easy to fish from shore.

This lake was most recently stocked with rainbow trout in 2001. In 1996 and 1998 chinook salmon fry were released and anglers are having a hard time keeping these small fish off their hooks.

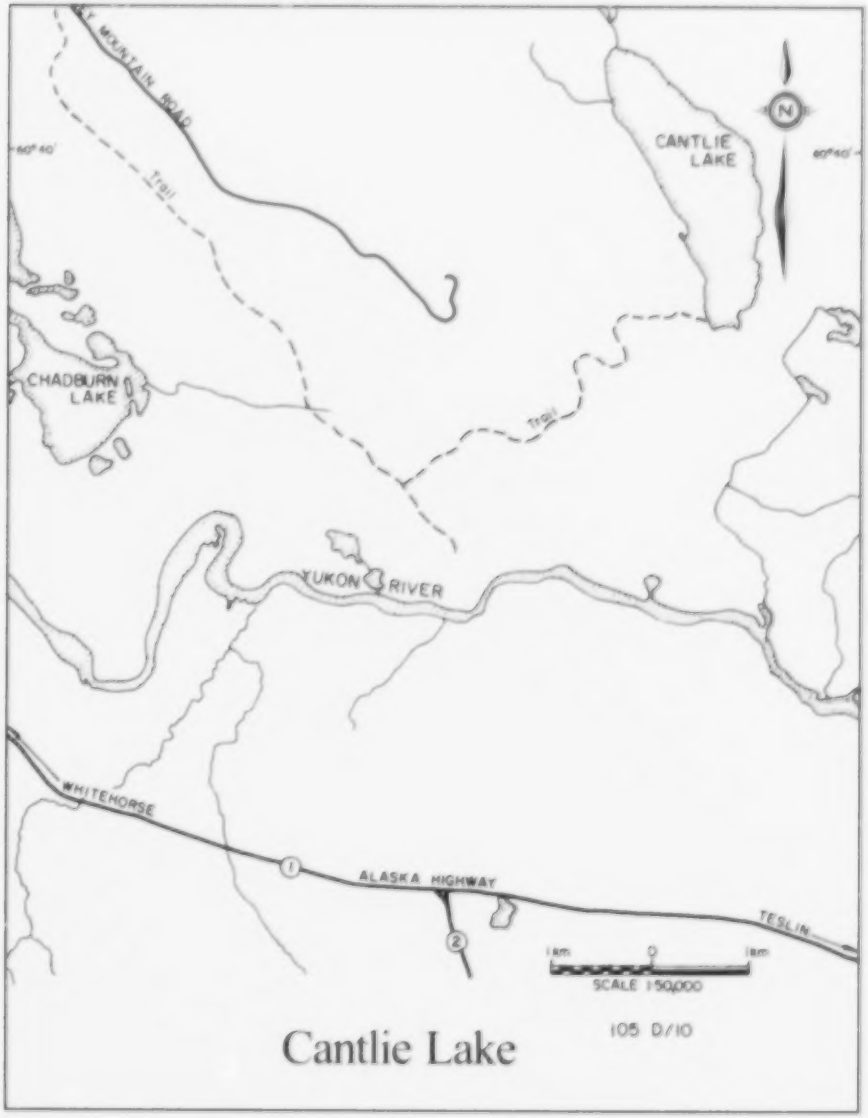
Local residents have reported great catches from Scout Lake during open-water and ice fishing seasons. The lake continues to produce rainbow trout in the 3-4 kg (7-9 lb.) range.

Fisheries staff surveyed the lake in the summer of 1998. Food is plentiful making the trout difficult to catch. Numerous small chinook salmon were caught and large numbers were seen swimming in the shallows, probably hiding from the large rainbows. Although the chinook are small, they are of legal size and a great opportunity for children to catch. Keep a few and fry them up on shore.



Cantlie Lake

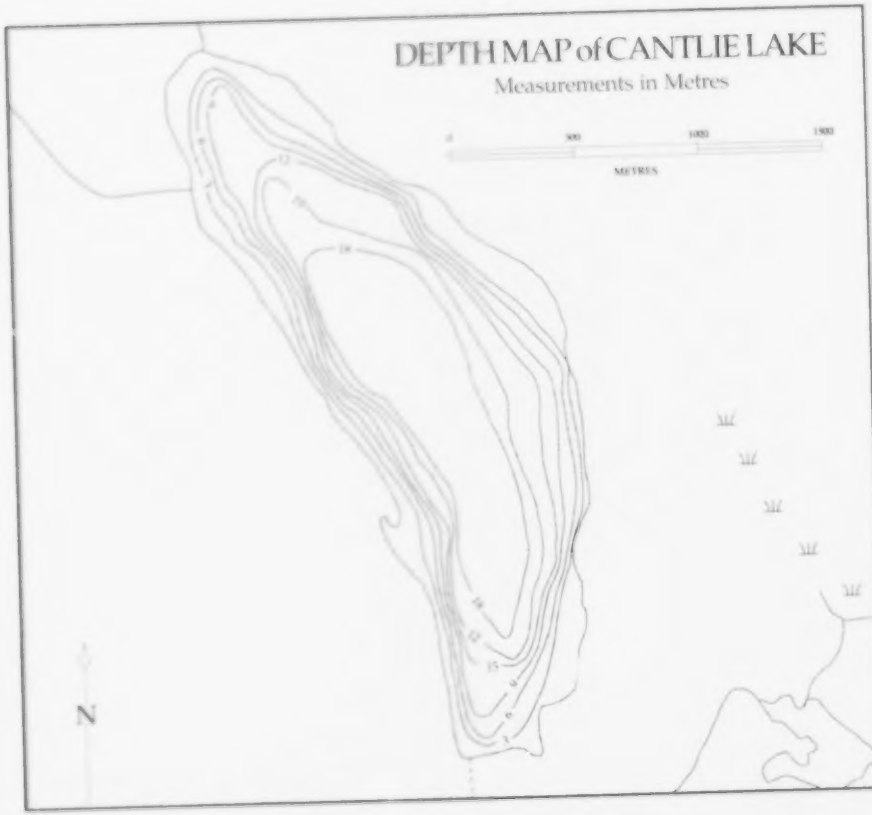
Located behind Grey Mountain, Cantlie Lake is reached from the Grey Mountain Road in the Riverdale subdivision. The trail leading to Cantlie Lake branches off the right hand side of Grey Mountain Road at km 8, between the rifle range and the lookout. It's an old cat trail, not recommended for full size vehicles, including four-wheel-drives. The lake is best accessed by foot, bike, ATV, snowmobile or air.



The distance from the Grey Mountain Road to the lake is 14 km. There are quite a few trails branching off from the Cantlie Lake trail. Just keep to the left and follow the flagging tape and you'll be okay. There are three difficult, steep hills near the end of the trail so be careful. Current information on the condition of the trail can be obtained from the Department of Environment, Fisheries Section.

Cantlie Lake is the largest of the stocked lakes and the first to be stocked with arctic char. A total of 70,000 fry were released in this lake in 1990 and 1991. The char have grown rapidly and anglers have reported catching fish up to 4 kg (9 lb.) in weight. Fisheries staff surveyed the lake in 1998 and found char averaging 5-10 kg (11-22 lb.) in weight.

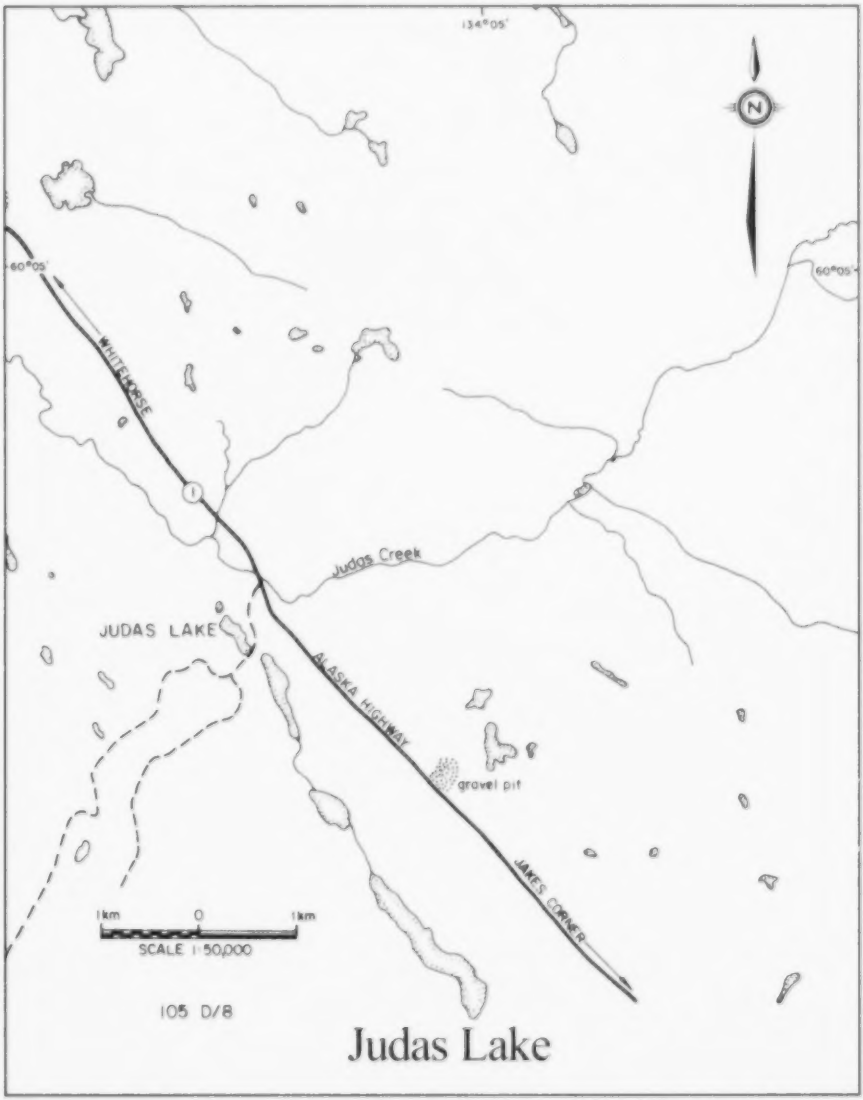
In June 1999 fry raised locally at the Whitehorse Rapids Fish Hatchery were released into the lake. This is one of the few lakes where stocked arctic char are spawning successfully.



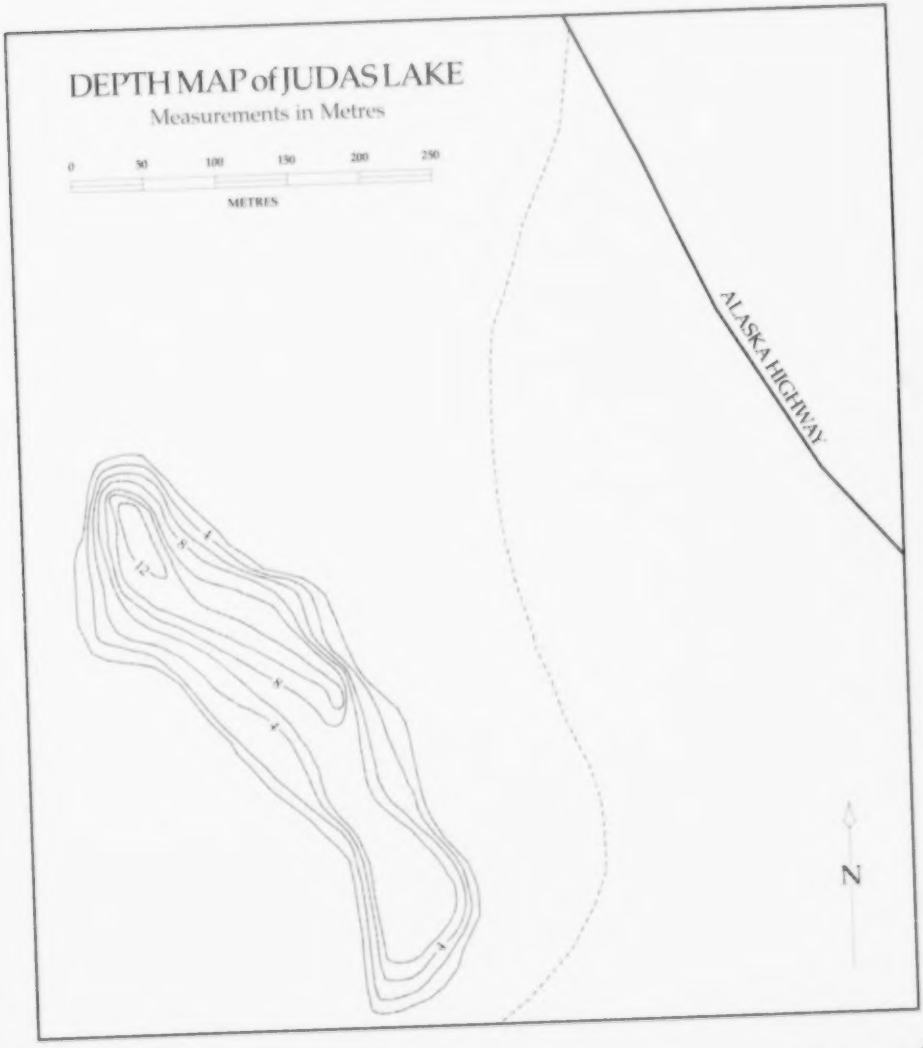
Whitehorse Area

Judas Lake

Judas Lake is reached from the Alaska Highway, 85 km south of Whitehorse. Follow the highway past the south end of Marsh Lake to the point where Judas Creek crosses the highway. A short rough trail, easily visible on the west side of the highway, leads to Judas Lake. Stay on the trail that initially runs parallel with the highway. The other path leads to private property.



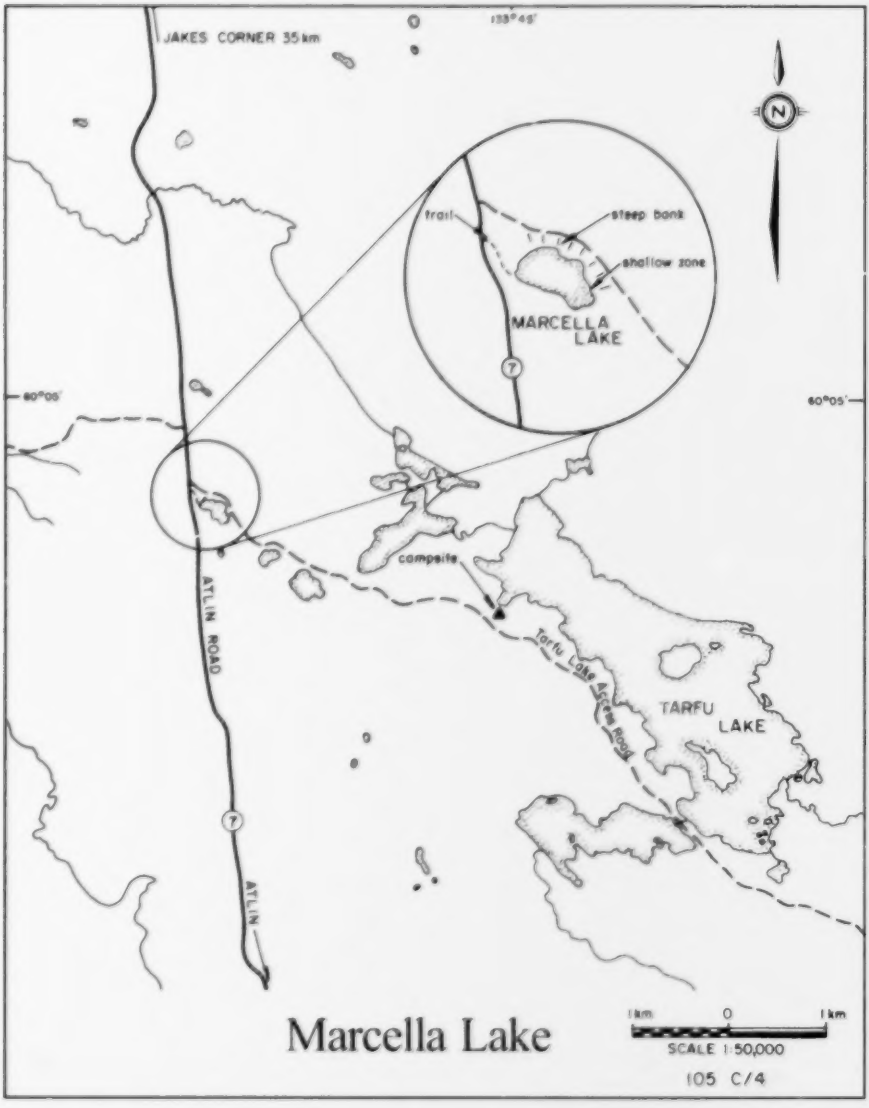
Judas Lake was first stocked in 1977 when coho fry were released. Rainbow trout stocking began in 1982. Early survival rates were low for the rainbow, probably because of competition with the remaining coho stock. Recent stockings have been more successful and anglers have reported good summer fishing. Judas Lake was last stocked in 2000 with rainbow trout and chinook salmon. The small fish that you'll see in the shallows are lake chub, a great food source for the larger rainbows in the lake.



Whitehorse Area

Marcella Lake

Marcella Lake is located at km 33 of the Atlin Road, at the junction of the Tarfu Lake access road. This small pothole lake is visible from the Atlin Road on the east side. A short foot trail leads down to the lake. Shore angling is possible but a small boat or canoe would allow you to fish the lake without having to scramble along its steep shoreline. The trail to the lake is steep, but short, so a canoe can easily be lowered to the water.

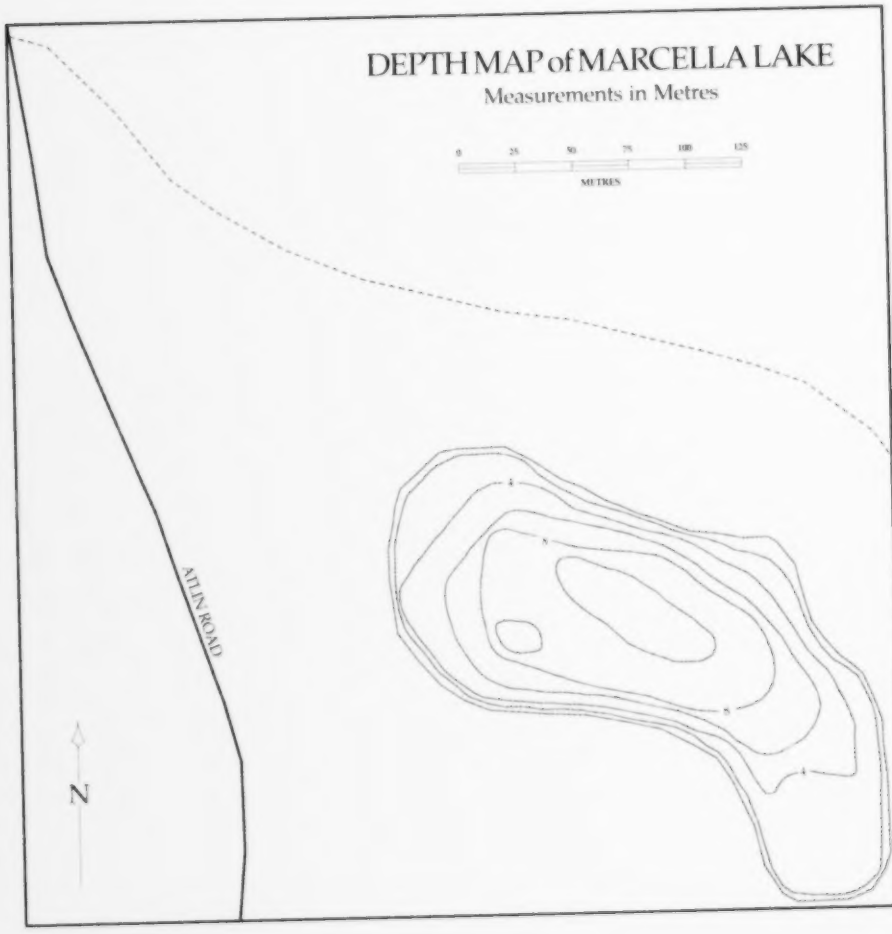


Marcella Lake

Overnight camping facilities are available at the nearby Tarfu Lake campground. Tarfu Lake has wild populations of arctic grayling, northern pike and lake trout.

Marcella Lake has been stocked with rainbow trout since the 1970s. In June 1999 chinook salmon fry were also released into the lake. Anglers have been very successful ice fishing and fly fishing for these small salmon.

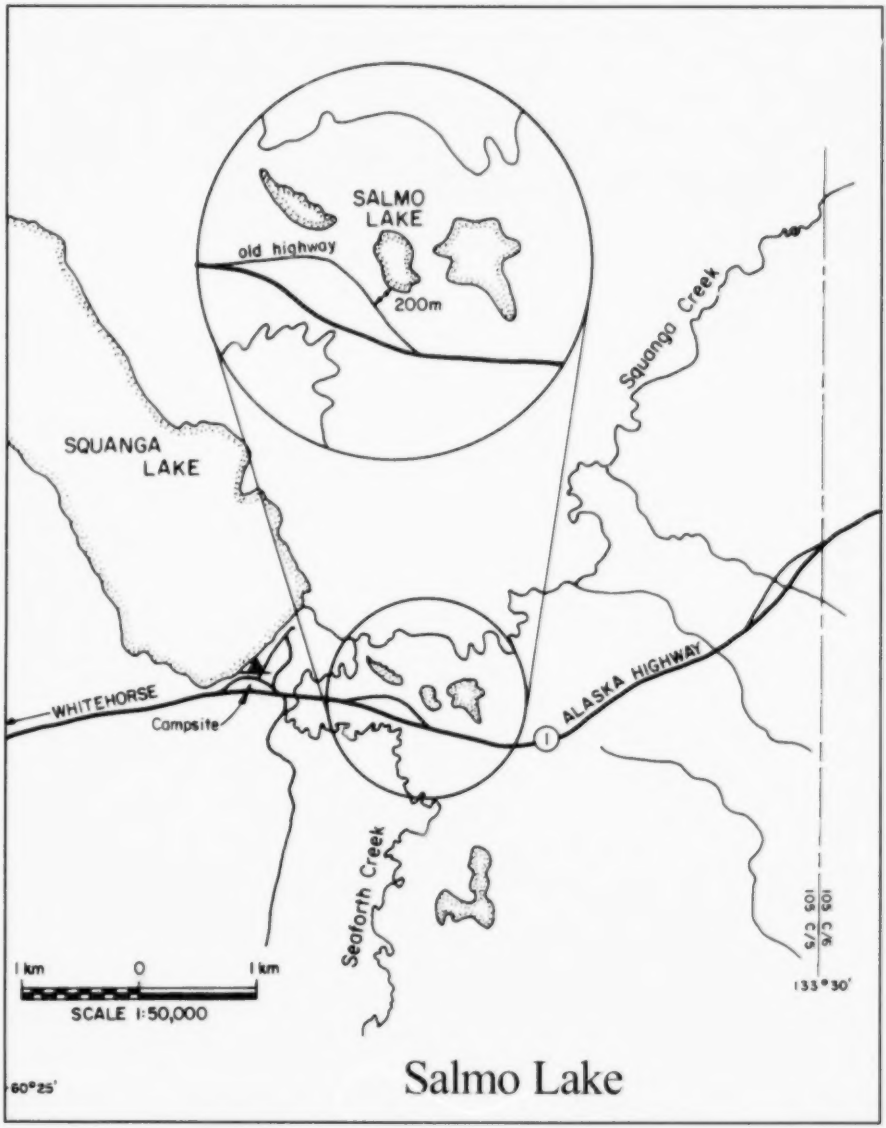
Fisheries staff surveyed Marcella Lake in July 1998 and found large concentrations of rainbow trout, ranging in size from 1-2 kg (2-4 lb.), swimming in the shallows. This is a great fly-fishing lake, so get our your belly boats!



Whitehorse Area

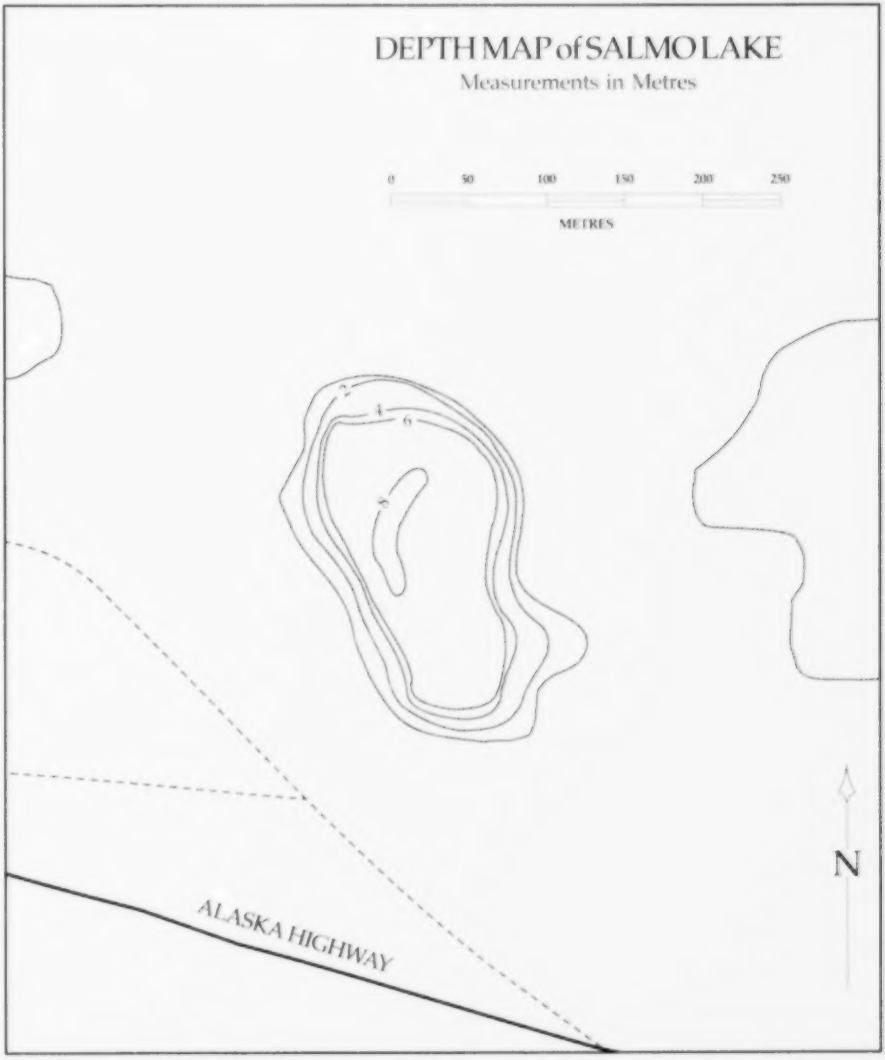
Salmo Lake

Salmo Lake is located near Squanga Lake at km 1368 on the Alaska Highway. It is the middle of the three small lakes on the north side of the highway. To reach Salmo Lake, turn on to the short piece of old Alaska Highway that has been bypassed by the new highway. A 20-metre trail leads to Salmo Lake.



You can camp at the Squanga Lake campground and fish Squanga as well as Salmo Lake. Squanga Lake has wild populations of whitefish, arctic grayling and lake trout as well as an excellent northern pike fishery.

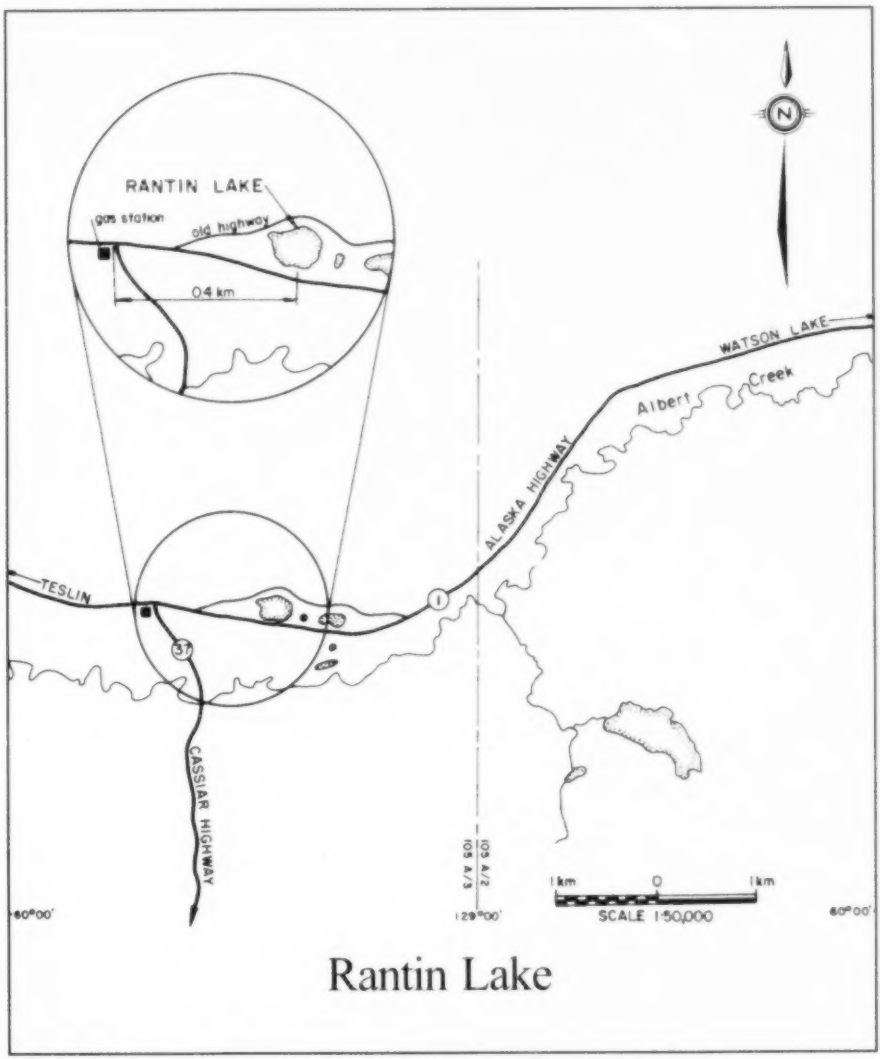
Salmo Lake has been stocked with rainbow trout since 1982. The most recent stocking occurred in 2002. The lake is easily fished from shore and fly-fishing anglers have reported good results. In July 1998 fisheries staff observed large concentrations of rainbow trout swimming in the shallows.



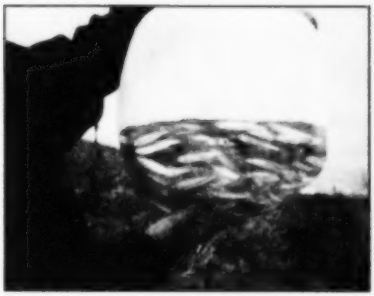
Watson Lake Area

Rantin Lake

Rantin Lake is located about 1 km east of the Alaska and Cassiar highway junction, which is 15 km west of Watson Lake. It is visible from the road. In the summer anglers can reach the lake from a section of the old Alaska Highway where vehicles can be parked away from highway traffic. During winter, when the old highway is snowed over, Rantin Lake is accessed from the Alaska Highway.



Rantin Lake



Rantin Lake is a great ice fishing lake. About 10,000 rainbow trout were stocked here during three releases in the early 1980s. Fisheries staff surveyed the lake in 1995 and found a good population of rainbows that have grown to just over 1 kg (2 lb.) in weight. The most recent stocking was in 2001.

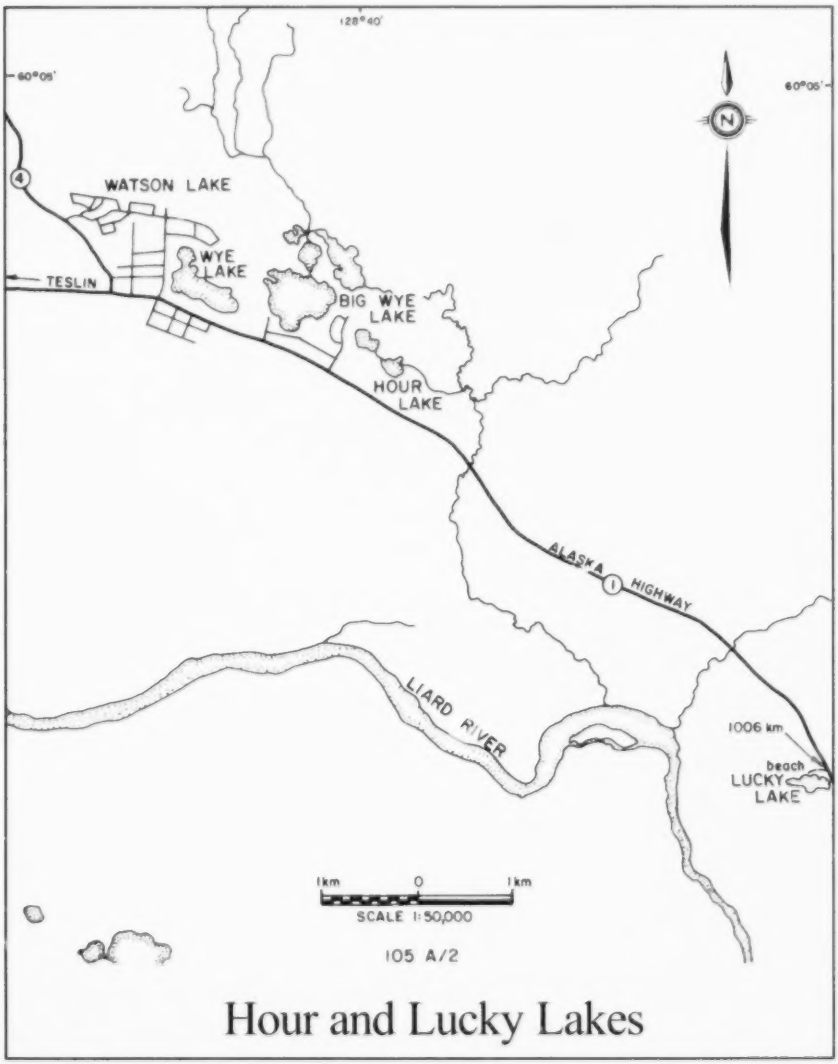
About half of the lake can be fished from shore. A small boat or canoe can be easily launched at several points.

Watson Lake Area

Hour Lake

Hour Lake lies within the Bellview subdivision in the town of Watson Lake. A sign at the east end of town provides direction to the lake. There is a ski trail around the lake and a boardwalk with access points for fishing.

Hour Lake was first stocked with rainbow trout in 1990. These fish, which reached a weight of about 2 kg (4 lb.), have since died out. Hour Lake was restocked in June 2001. These fish should now be over 8 inches.



Hour and Lucky Lakes

Lucky Lake

Lucky Lake is on the south side of the Alaska Highway about 10 km south of Watson Lake and is located right beside the road. This lake is a popular recreation and swimming area for Watson Lake residents, so please be careful with your hooks. Try going barbless.

Lucky Lake is easily fished from shore and there are many places to launch a canoe. Picnic tables and fire pits are available to enjoy a fresh meal of rainbows.

Lucky Lake was stocked four times in the 1980s with a total of 15,000 rainbow trout. The most recent stocking took place in June 2001.

Live release

Live release is a valuable conservation tool when you're angling for wild fish. Stocked fish, however, are there to provide you with a good meal as well as an enjoyable experience. If you do practice live release on stocked fish, here's how you can reduce the mortality rate to near zero.

- Handle the fish gently.
- Use single barbless hooks.
- Never throw a fish back into the water
- Use artificial lures.
- Cut the line from deep-hooked fish.

For more information about how to live-release, consult the Yukon Fishing Regulations Summary booklet.

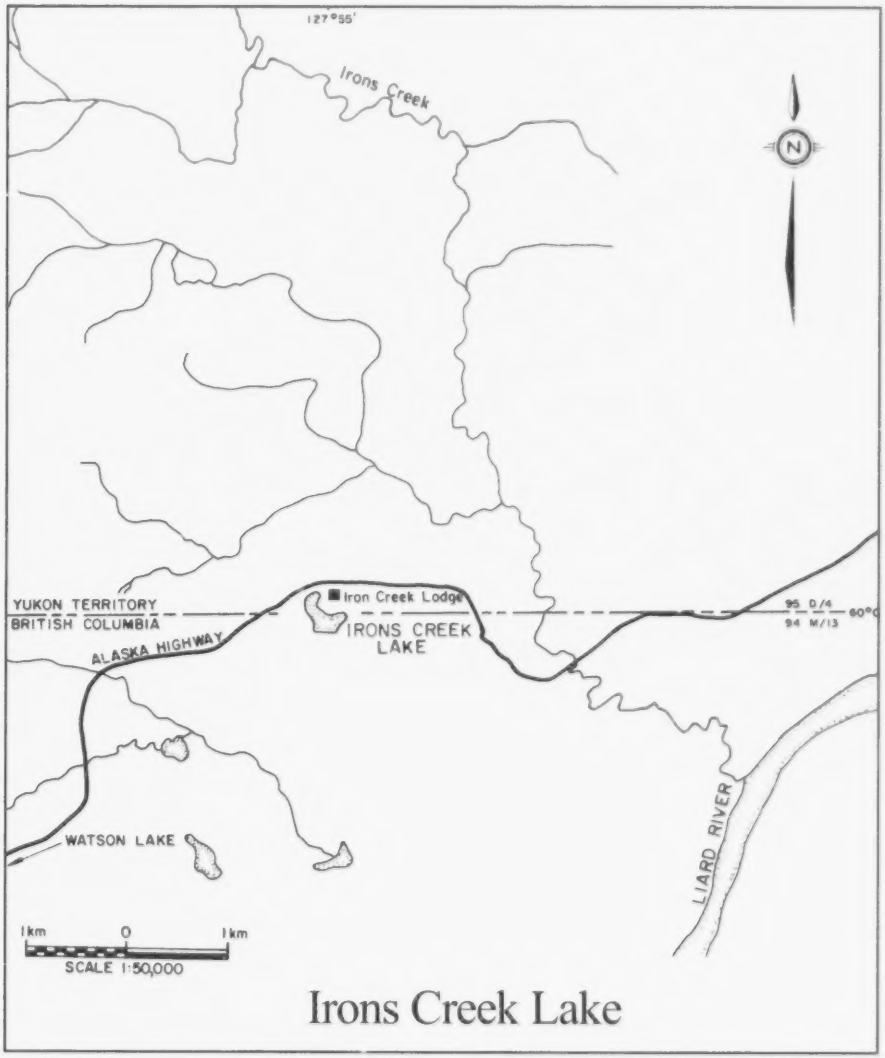
Like all living things, stocked fish should be treated with respect.

Watson Lake Area

Irons Creek Lake

Irons Creek Lake is located behind Irons Creek Lodge, 45 km east of the town of Watson Lake. Just park beside the lodge, follow the short trail and start fishing.

Irons Creek Lake was stocked with rainbow trout for the first time in 1990. The released fry weighed 3 g (1/10 oz.), and by 1992 they had grown to about .5 kg (1 lb.) in weight. The lake was restocked in 2001.



Irons Creek Lake

Veronica Lake

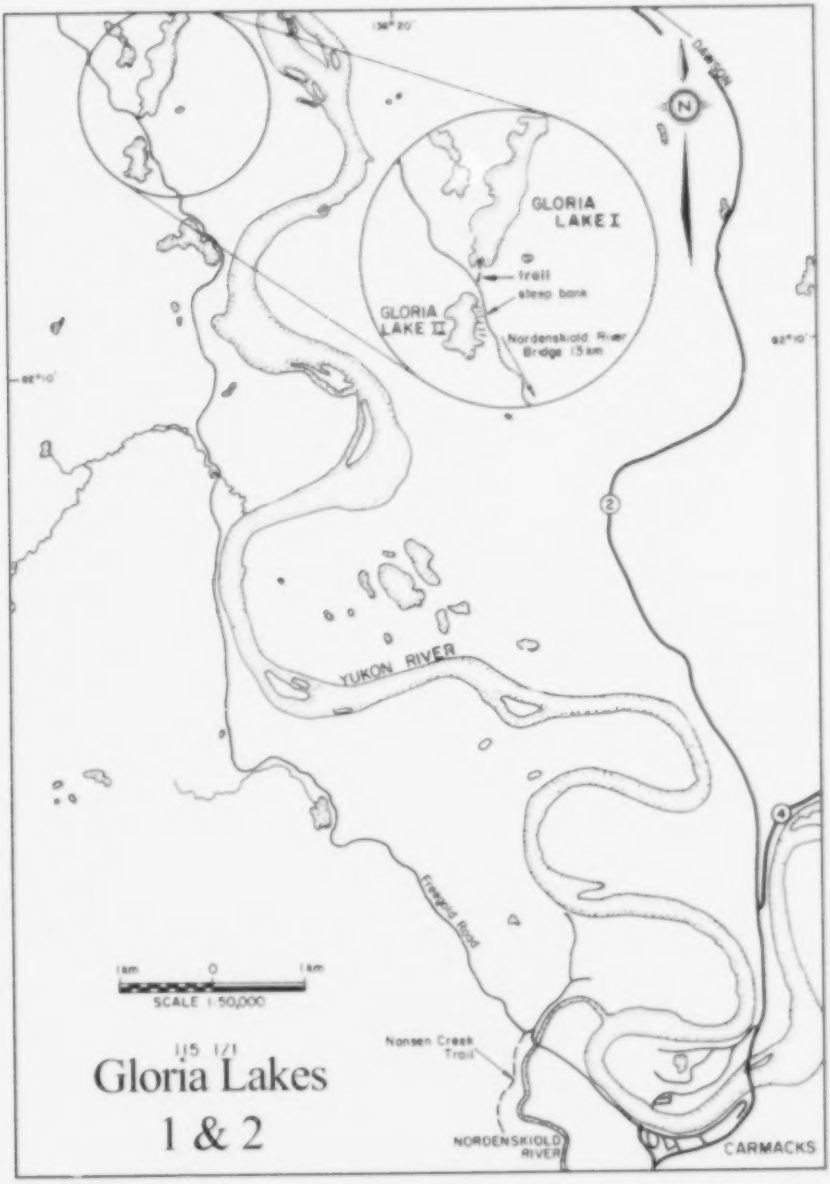
Veronica Lake is located on the south side of the Alaska Highway approximately 12 km south west of Rancheria. Just pull off the highway and park beside the lake. You must walk down a steep hill to get to the lake, but fishing is easy from shore.

Veronica Lake was first stocked in June 1998 with rainbow trout and arctic char. In 1999 another 15,000 rainbow trout were stocked and growth has been good. Anglers ice fishing in 1999 were catching both species and both were averaging around .5-1 kg (1-2. lb.). Arctic char were again stocked in June 2001.

Carmacks Area

Gloria Lake I

Gloria Lake I is located off the east side of the Freegold Road. Travelling from Carmacks you will see Gloria Lake II on the left-hand side about 14 km from the Nordenskiold River Bridge. Gloria Lake I cannot be seen from the road, but there is an obvious pullout on the left a few hundred metres



past Gloria Lake II. Park here then walk across the road where you will find a path leading down to the southern shore of Gloria Lake I.

This lake is easy to walk around and fish from shore because it has a clear shoreline. You can also hike up the steep hills that surround this lake and enjoy beautiful views of the area.

Gloria Lake I was stocked with arctic char in 1996. At the time of stocking the fry varied in size from 5 to 25 g (less than 1 oz.). Many fish weighing from .5 to 1 kg (1-2 lb.) were caught during the first winter ice fishing season. Unfortunately, the numbers are now low, food is scarce and growth has slowed. The fish are now only averaging around .5 kg (1 lb.).

Carmacks Area

Gloria Lake II

Gloria Lake II is the second lake that you see on the left-hand side when travelling up the Freegold Road, about 14 km from Carmacks. The first lake is similar in size but is too shallow for stocking. There is a sign located at Gloria Lake II describing the stocking history.

A gentle slope at the north end of the lake provides the easiest access route for launching a small boat, but a boat is not necessary. The shoreline is clear enough to walk around and to permit casting. The lake drops off quite nicely so it is easy to cast into the deeper, cooler water in the summer.

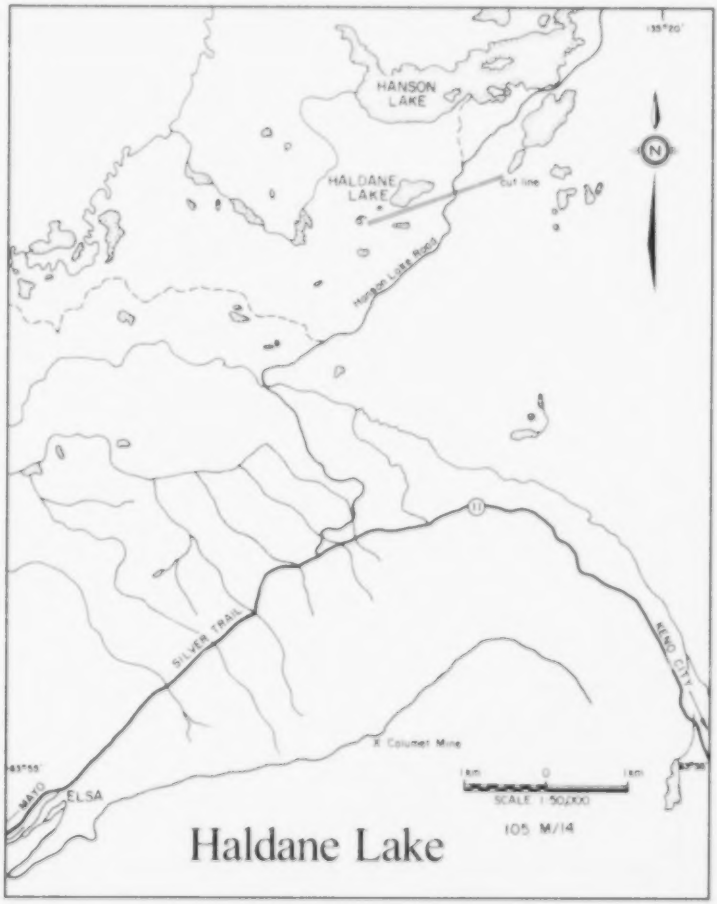
Gloria Lake II's stocking history is long and varied. It was first stocked with rainbow trout in 1982 and the most recent stocking occurred in 2002. In the summer of 1998 fisheries staff could see large rainbows swimming and jumping off shore. Anglers are continuously catching rainbows in the 1-2 kg (2-4 lb.) size. Try it out!

Haldane Lake

Haldane Lake is located on the Hanson Lake road, which branches off the north side of the Silver Trail about 5 km north of Elsa. Haldane Lake is visible off the west side of the Hanson Lake road, about 9 km in. A cut-line provides easy access from the road to the south shore of Haldane Lake. Hanson Lake road is rough and narrow with several steep grades. It is best suited to pick-up trucks or four-wheel-drives.

Since the shoreline of Haldane Lake is wet, muddy and heavily overgrown, a boat is recommended.

Haldane Lake was first stocked in 1982 when 5,000 rainbow trout were released. It has been restocked with rainbows numerous times since then, most recently in 2002. Local anglers report good catches from this lake, an indication that survival and growth rates are high.



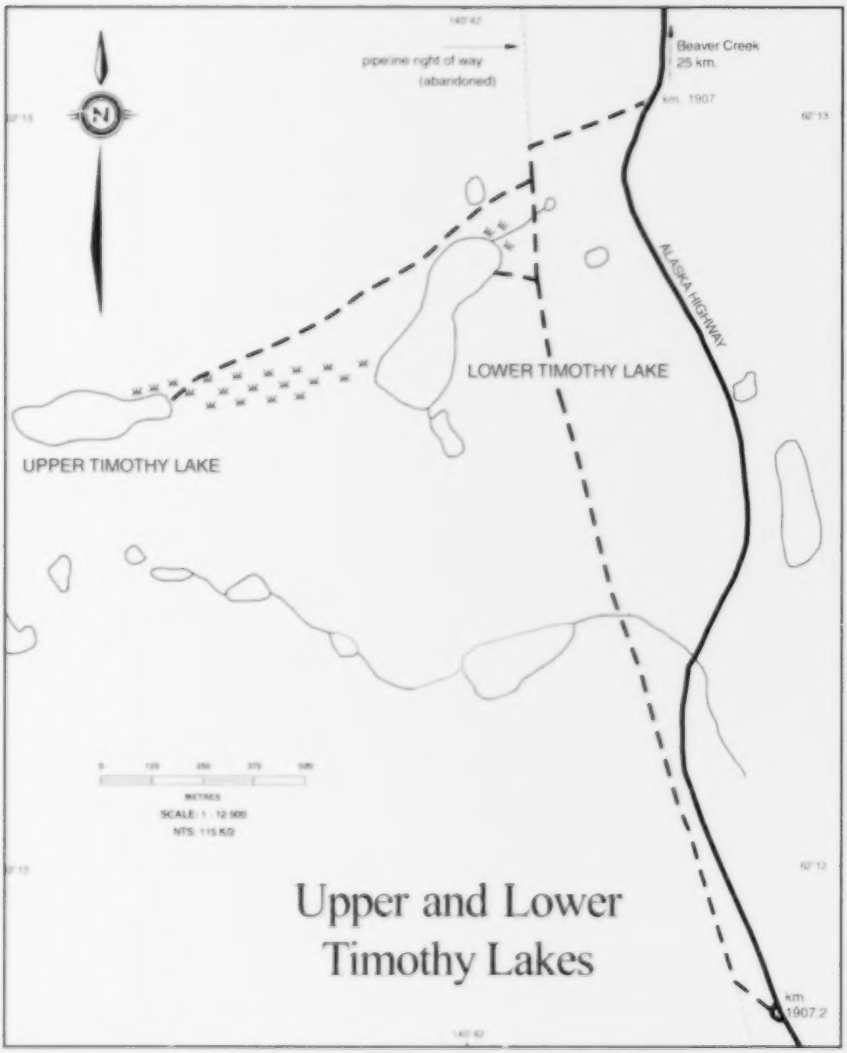
Haldane Lake

Beaver Creek Area

Upper and Lower Timothy lakes

You can access these lakes from kilometer 1907 along the Alaska Highway. The route begins at a small gravel pit on the west side of the Highway.

The trail begins on an old access road that climbs a hill and connects to the abandoned Haines to Tok pipeline right of way. Follow the old pipeline right of way for about 1 km. At this point a well-defined trail branches off the left side of the right of way and leads down to Lower



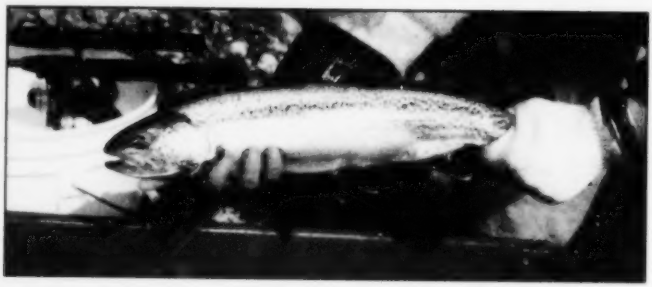
Timothy Lake. The pipeline part of this route can be wet and boggy in some places. From Lower Timothy Lake there is a trail to Upper Timothy Lake. Go back out to the pipeline right of way and continue further along. After dropping down a hill and crossing a small drainage continue up the hill and watch for a trail off your left side. This trail travels through large aspen and some lower hummock ground. The walk into Upper Timothy on this trail will take about 15 minutes.

A footpath only exists if you walk along the lakeshore of Lower Timothy until you're directly across from the trail that brought you to the lakeshore. From this point walk directly uphill into the aspens and you should be able to pick up the trail to Upper Timothy. It is possible to access both these lakes by ATV or snowmobile although the trails are rough and quite boggy in places.

These are small lakes and have some shoreline access, but Upper Timothy Lake has very little open shoreline. Summer angling from shore is challenging because both lakes have shallow Lilly pad margins that come right up to shore. Best being on the water and casting in rather than having to drag a lure through the Lilly pads. These are good lakes for belly boats or a small inflatable. In the summer try casting along the outer margins of the Lilly pads.

In 1992 7,000 kokanee were stocked in Lower Timothy Lake; in 1996 and 1998 rainbow trout were released. Upper Timothy Lake was first stocked in 1995 with 1,500 rainbow trout. When both lakes were surveyed in 1999 it was found that the rainbow trout had grown to .5 - 1 kg (1 - 2 lb.) in size. The kokanee were all gone. Both lakes were most recently stocked with rainbow trout in the spring of 2002.

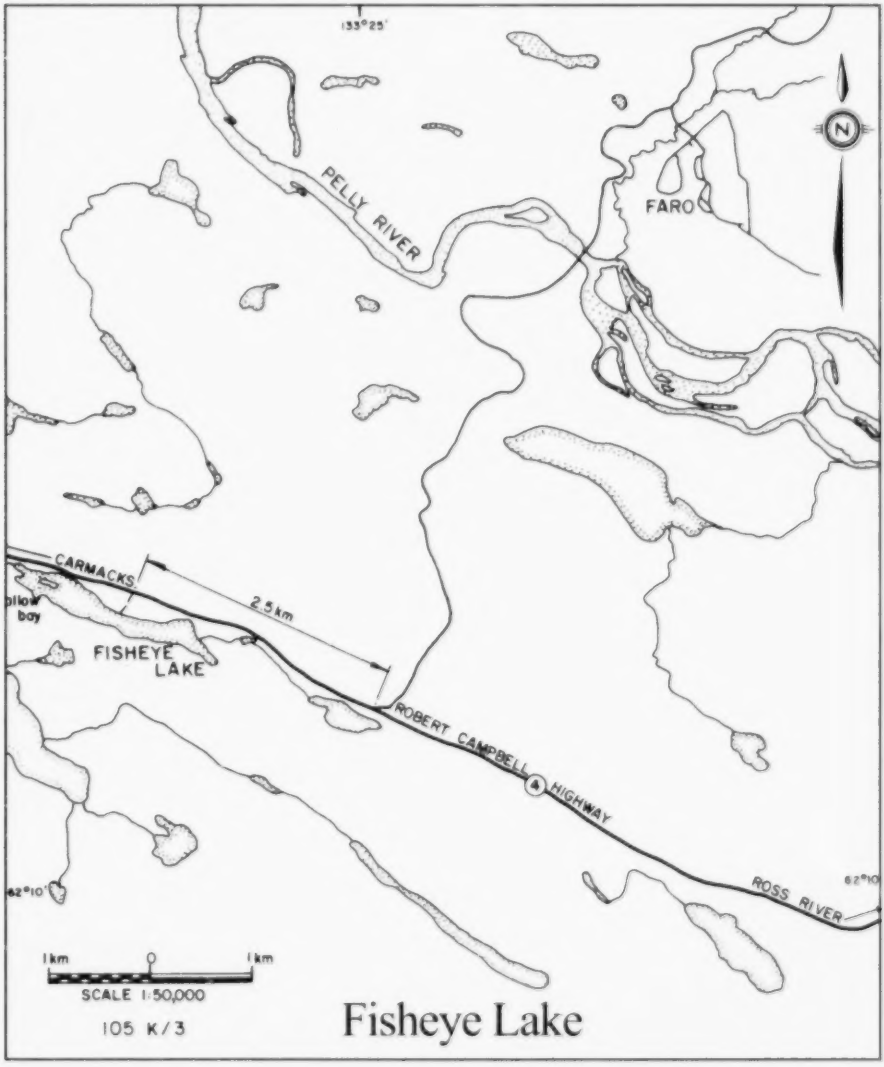
These lakes are difficult to find, **But make it an adventure!**



Faro Area

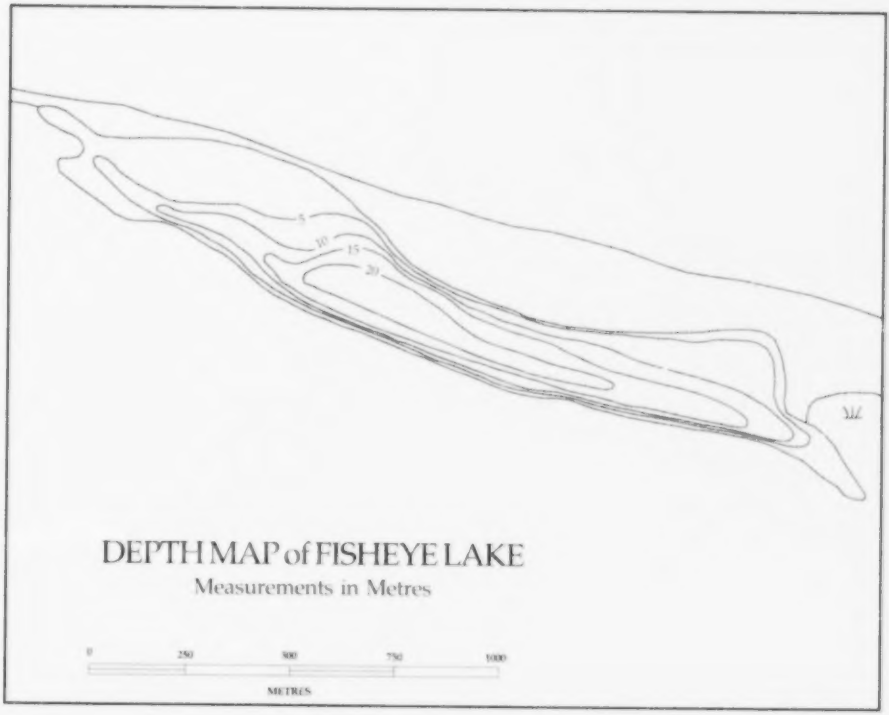
Fisheye Lake

Fisheye Lake is located on the south side of the Robert Campbell Highway at km 416, about 2.5 km west of the Faro turnoff. It is visible from the road. A short access road leads to the lake and provides parking. This is a large lake, easily accessible by boat. Government campgrounds are located nearby at Johnson Lake and Drury Creek.



Fisheye Lake produces good catches of rainbow trout during both summer and winter. It was first stocked in 1970 with coho salmon and rainbow trout. The lake has been stocked many times since. In 1996 9,000 rainbow trout fry were released into the lake. Kokanee salmon fry were released in 2000 & 2001 to give anglers an opportunity to catch another species.

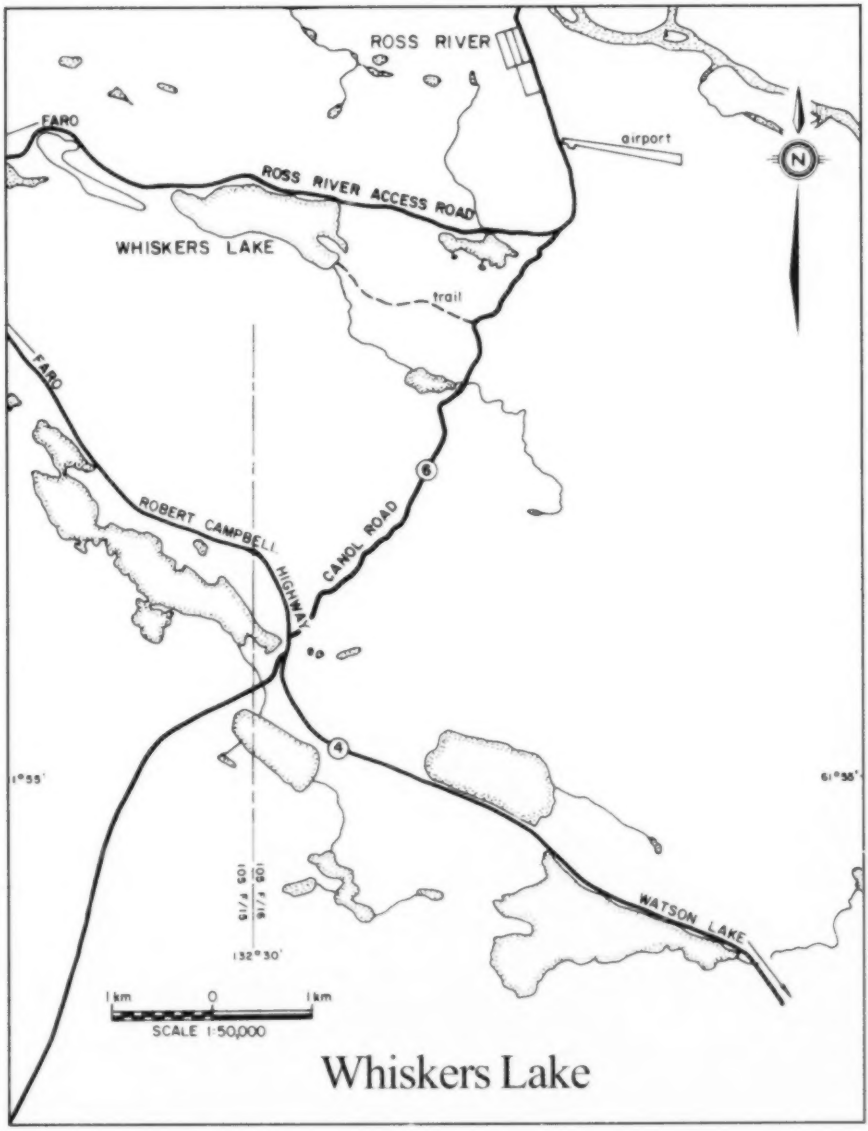
Fisheye is a great fish viewing lake. In August the Kokanee are schooling in various locations as they get ready to spawn, and the Rainbow cruise just off the drop off. Get your canoe out and go have a look.

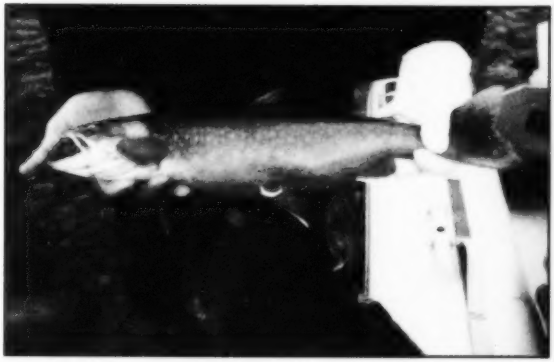


Ross River Area

Whiskers Lake

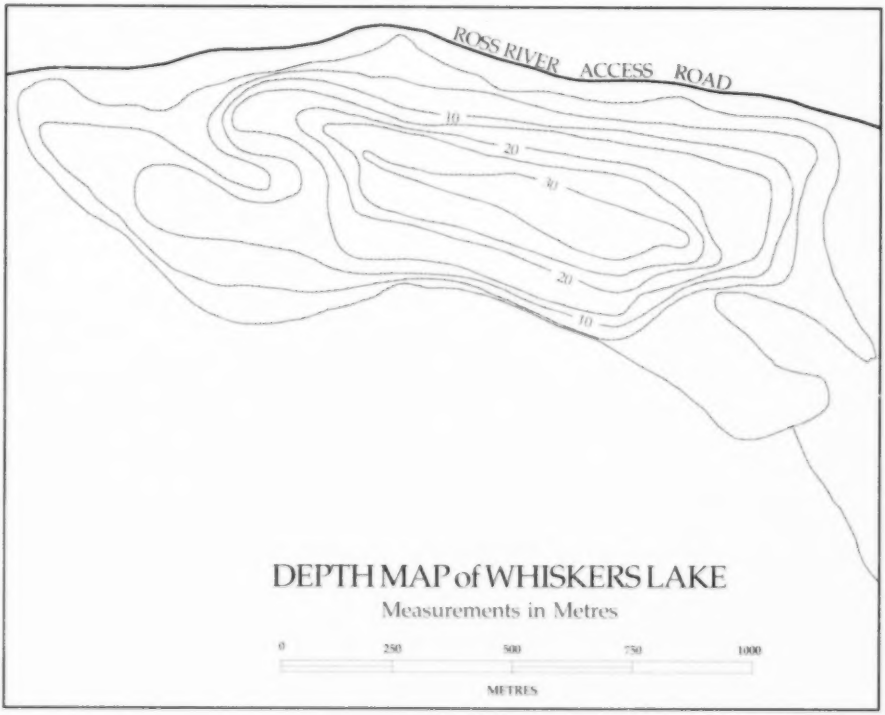
Whiskers Lake is a large, deep lake on the south side of the Ross River access road about 2 km from the Canol Road. Since the steep shoreline provides few opportunities for shore fishing, a small boat or canoe is recommended. The easiest place to launch a boat is at the west end of the lake.





Local anglers have reported good results from Whiskers Lake during the ice fishing season as well as the open-water period.

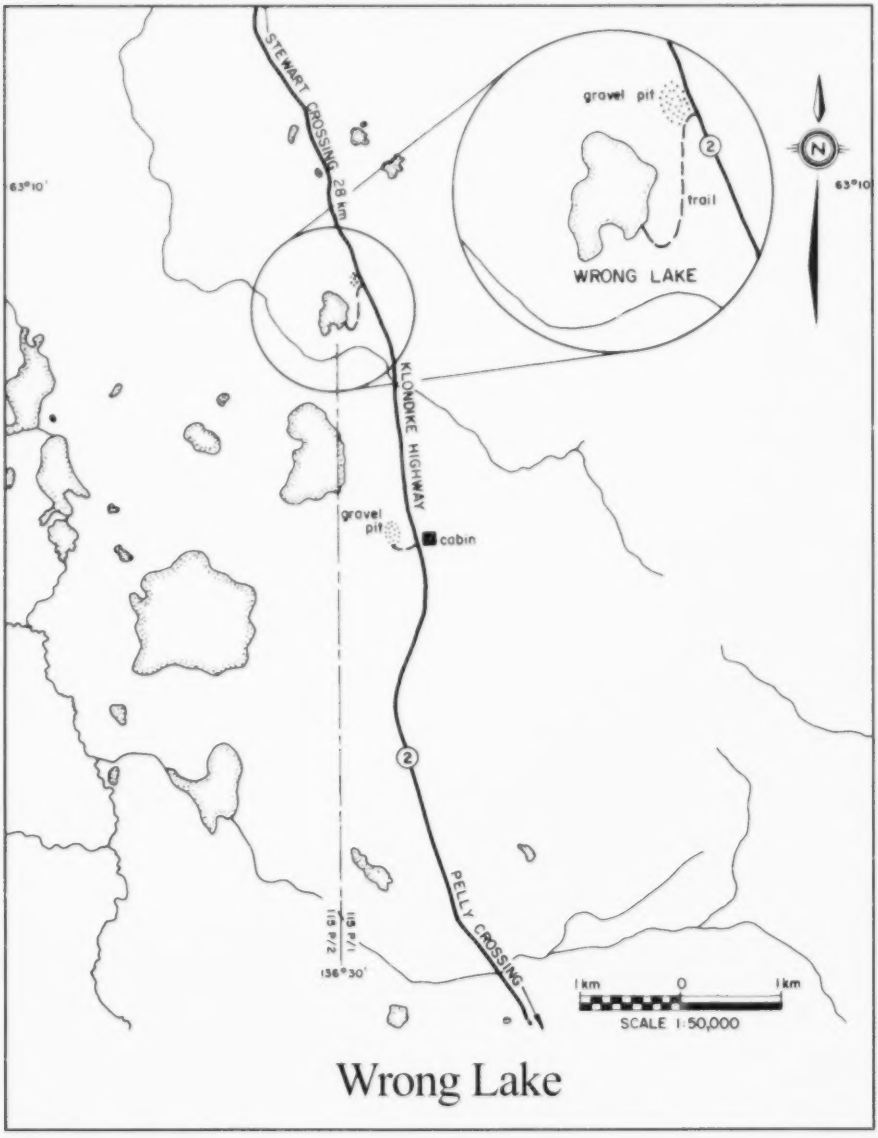
About 20,000 coho salmon fry were released in Whiskers Lake in 1977, the first year of stocking. In 1982 17,000 rainbow trout were stocked in the lake and within a year, these trout had reached the legal size of 20 cm (8 in.). The lake was most recently stocked in 2002. Arctic char were stocked in 1999 so give them a cast.



Stewart Crossing Area

Wrong Lake

Wrong Lake is on the west side of the Klondike Highway about 28 km south of Stewart Crossing or 41 km north of Pelly Crossing. This lake is very small and hard to find. Some anglers have confused Wrong Lake with the larger, more visible lake 1 km to the south.

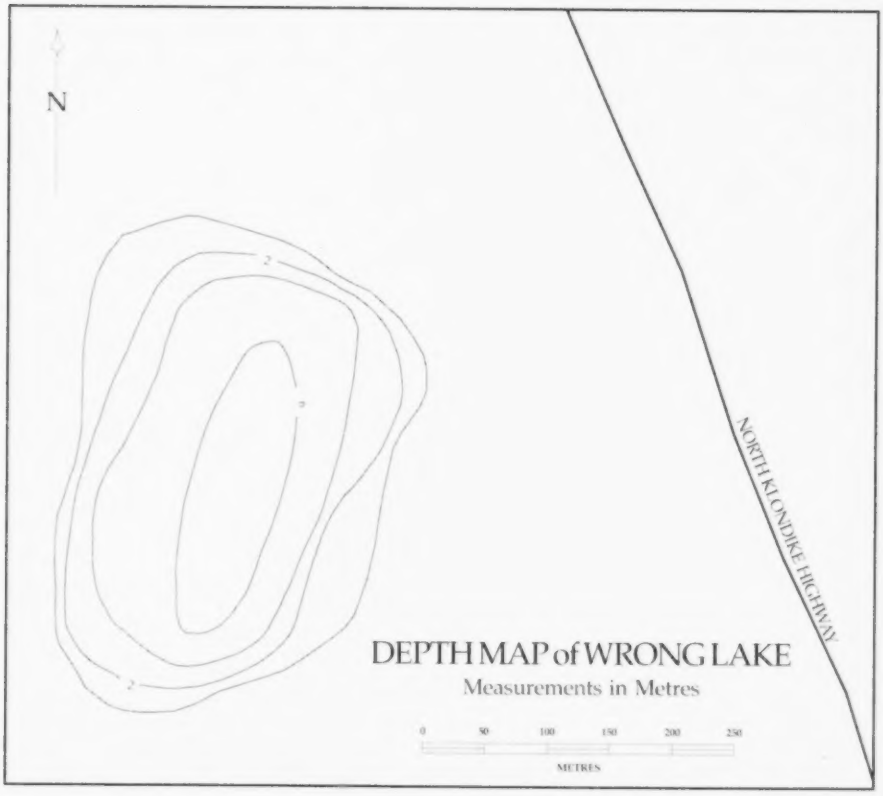


Wrong Lake

Stewart Crossing Area

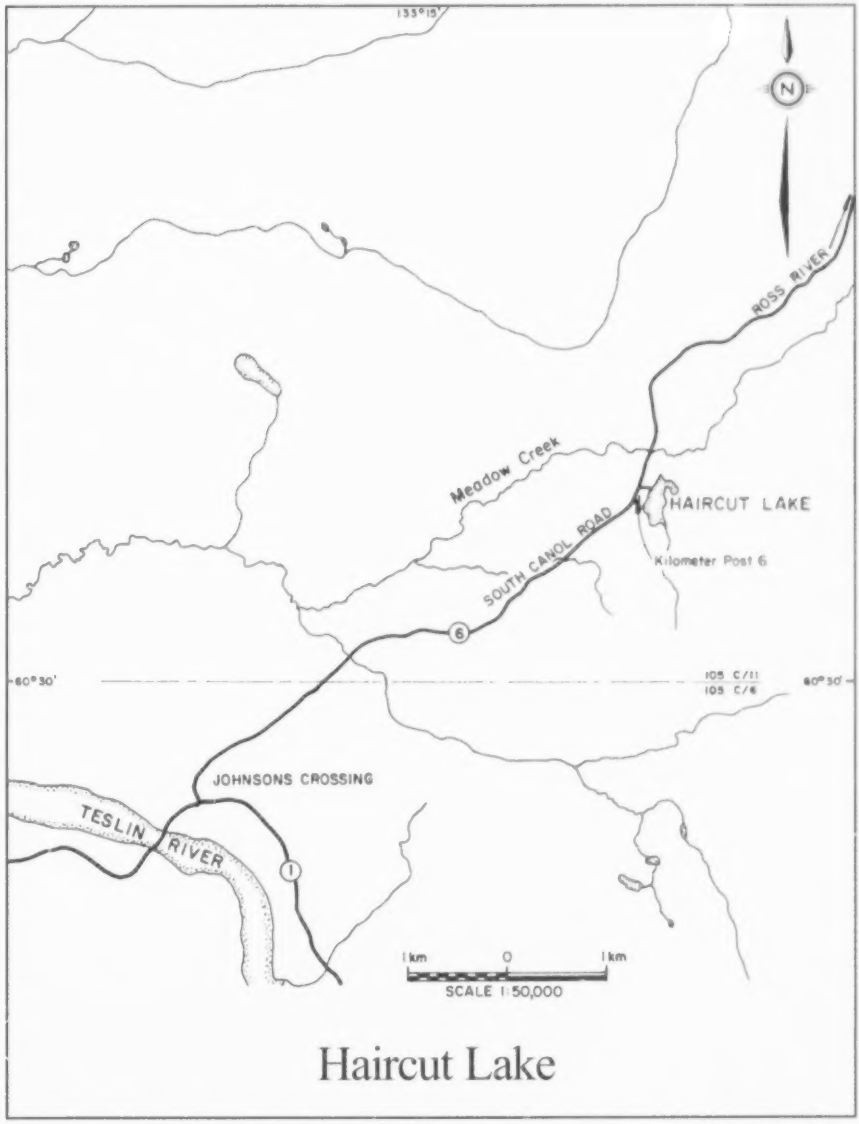
The access road to Wrong Lake begins at a gravel pit on the west side of the Klondike Highway. The road is used by Yukon government water trucks and is well maintained through the summer. The closest landmark is a small cabin on the east side of the highway 2.5 km to the south. Wrong Lake was last stocked in 2002 with rainbow trout.

Shoreline fishing is easy and you'll find a lot of the rainbows swimming in the weedy shallows around the lake. Parking is available and it's a nice spot for a day of angling.



Haircut Lake

Haircut Lake is on the South Canol Road at km 6, just north of Johnson's Crossing. A white wooden post with km 6 printed on it marks the location of the short, rough access road to the lake. If you are travelling from Johnson's Crossing and reach the Meadow Creek bridge, you have gone too far.



There is very little room to turn around at the end of the access road so larger vehicles should park just off the Canol Road and walk in. Please pull over far enough to avoid blocking traffic. The steep hill down to the lake makes boat launching difficult, but shore fishing is also difficult due to heavy undergrowth.

This lake was first stocked with rainbow trout in 1973. It was stocked again in 1990 and 1992 with the most recent stocking in 2001. During the 1998 survey several rainbow trout averaging about 2 kg (4 lb.) were caught.

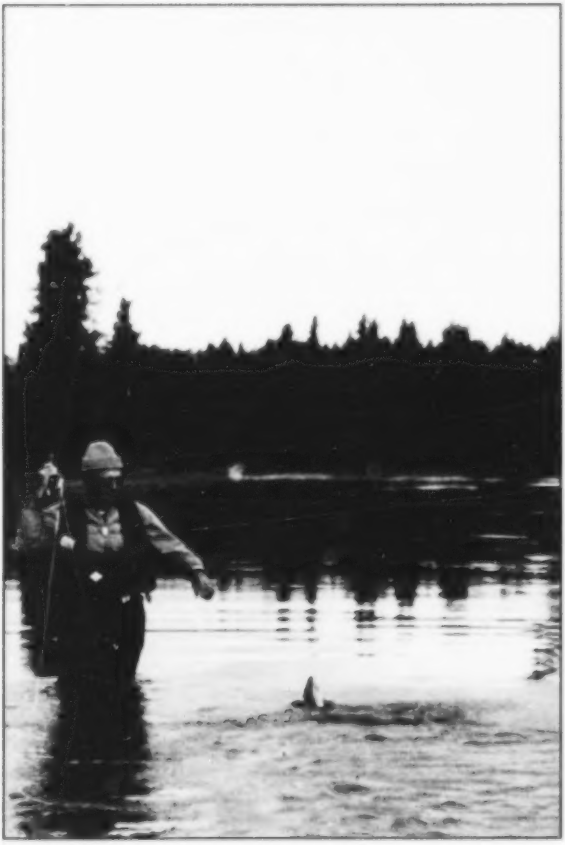
Stocked Lakes Summary

LAKE	SPECIES	MOST RECENT STOCKING
CANTLIE	arctic char	June 1999
CHADDEN	rainbow trout	June 2001
FISHEYE	rainbow trout	June 2001
	kokanee salmon	June 2001
GLORIA I	arctic char	October 1996
GLORIA II	rainbow trout	June 2002
HAIRCUT	rainbow trout	June 2001
HALDANE	rainbow trout	June 2002
HIDDEN # 1	rainbow trout	June 2002
	kokanee salmon	July 2002
HIDDEN #3	rainbow trout	June 2001
HOUR	rainbow trout	June 2001
IRONS CREEK	rainbow trout	June 2001
JELLYBEAN	chinook salmon	June 2001
	kokanee salmon	June 2001
JUDAS	rainbow trout	June 2002
	chinook salmon	June 2000
LONG	chinook salmon	June 2001
	kokanee salmon	August 2000
LOWER TIMOTHY	kokanee salmon	June 1992
	rainbow trout	June 2002
LUCKY	rainbow trout	June 2001
MARCELLA	chinook salmon	June 1999
	rainbow trout	June 2001
RANTIN	rainbow trout	June 2001
RISER	kokanee salmon	June 2001
SALMO	rainbow trout	June 2002
SCOUT	chinook salmon	June 1998
	rainbow trout	June 2001
UPPER TIMOTHY	rainbow trout	June 2002
VERONICA	rainbow trout	June 1999
	arctic char	June 2001
WHISKERS	rainbow trout	July 2002
WRONG	rainbow trout	June 2002

Take only what you need.

Use all that you take.

Good Luck — Good Fishing!



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